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as their own sons, their own flesh and blood, their own seamen, their own free citizens, and the men to whom they look for protection in case of war, are daily subject to the same treatment as the slaves, whose degraded situation in the Southern States calls forth, so justly, the warmest sensibilities of the heart and nature of philanthropists. The late John Randolph openly declared in the legislative halls of Congress, that he had witnessed more flogging on board the man-of-war that carried him to Russia, in a few months, than had taken place during ten years on his plantation, where there were five hundred slaves. This was asserted in the presence of our most enlightened statesmen, without any motion being made to inquire into, or correct the abuse."

Our limits compel us to defer other extracts concerning the *severity of punishments* in our navy, and respecting its tendency to produce a fearful amount of *intemperance and licentiousness*.

Similar disclosures respecting the army we may perhaps be able to give in our next number. A difficulty of recent occurrence at West Point, has developed the deep and irredeemable corruption of that war-nursery; and when we receive the expected publication of facts in the case, we shall insert at least the substance of them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. N. M. HARRY, *Home Sec'y London Peace Society*, to WILLIAM LADD.
Hackney Road, London, Dec. 17th, 1839.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I received your kind letter answering my questions, for which accept my best thanks. I am quite satisfied with your solution of the difficulty. Your letters to our dear friends, Hargreaves and Brockway, have also been received, and very interesting they have been to us. Most of them we hope to send you in print across the great Atlantic next January, in the *Herald of Peace*. * * * *

I trust that the pacific principle is gaining ground in this country, though it is but slowly. A very sincere friend to the peace cause, a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Christy of Stockport, has recently paid a visit to all the colleges in the university of Oxford, with a copy of our tracts, bound, as a present to the library of each college, and with a copy of our advertisement of the premium for a Prize Essay. He obtained an interview with the principals of most of these colleges, and, upon the whole, his mission was very satisfactory in its results, and highly interesting to the friends of peace. Mr. Christy is a most indefatigable promoter of peace, and a very desirable man to undertake such a mission. His spirit is so kind and his manners so pleasing, no one can do otherwise than respect him, the moment he speaks.

I am rejoiced to see in the Patriot of yesterday, a letter from your Hon. Daniel Webster to the Duke of Rutland, a letter of great good sense and noble feeling. I have ventured to state in a memoir which I have written of the Count de Sellon, and which you will see in the next Herald, that this is what the world wants to establish peace between the great powers, for great men to cultivate a mutual friendship and interchange visits, and especially as the Count did, welcome every friend of peace to his house and his heart.

Rev. JAMES HARGREAVES, *For. Sec. London Peace Society, to WM. LADD.*

Waltham Abbey, January 14, 1840.

* * * * * Our petition to the House of Lords too much resembled Jonah's gourd, which came up in a night, and perished in a night. It has, however, broken the ice, and it should soon be followed again and again with others, before the openings of the ice be again frozen together. It is a precedent that may be pleaded another opportunity. We very much want a larger committee. When any public or important step is to be taken, the whole burden falls upon a few, and requires a great sacrifice of time and labor, and men of business are seldom at leisure. My residence is nearly fourteen miles from the office of the Society, so that I can seldom attend, and am rather a *nominal* than a *real Secretary*. I have long urged the committee to find an active, zealous young man, thoroughly imbued with the peace principle, with leisure to attend all meetings, and a will to consecrate all his energies to the promotion of the heaven-born cause. I consider my holding office an hindrance, and not a help. Hitherto the committee have not granted my request.

We have now two travelling agents, whose labors I hope will spread information, and make many disciples to the pure principles of peace. I have some fears lest the finances will not be equal to the expenditure. However, we need not despair, for all the silver and gold belong to the Prince of Peace. I met with a gentleman a few weeks ago, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, who gave me £100 for the Society, with the following title, "A Promoter of Peace." A few such donations would inspire us with courage, and remove the fear of pecuniary difficulties.

Your account of the Rev. Mr. Boynton is interesting and encouraging. I have met with many similar cases. I have been asked by persons unknown to me, both gentlemen and ladies, at a great distance from home; "Sir, did not you deliver a lecture on peace at such a time, in such a place? I shall not easily forget it," &c. Such circumstances call upon us to sow our seed in the morning, and in the evening not to withhold our hand. * * * * *

The outbreaks of the Chartists, on the borders of Wales, have had a tendency to stem the current of our principles. Many now ask, "What should we have done in this case without soldiers? The nation would soon have been overrun by lawless depredators, and anarchy, confusion and bloodshedding would have been universal. To reason with persons while in this state of mind is labor in vain. I merely tell them, that generally they exclude God from their calculations, who nevertheless holds the reins of universal empire, and who at his pleasure, "stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves, and the tumult of the people." If there had been no wars previously, and no standing army, the cause and the occasion of Chartism had had no existence.

I think with you, that as a nation, we are upon the eve of some important movement. Let us hope and trust it will be reformation, and not destruction. Yet it is said that additions are making to the army and the navy. This is no good sign.

In proving the inconsistency of war with Christianity, we have often said, that cases may, and do frequently occur, in which the soldier cannot obey his officer or commander, but by disobeying God, or he cannot obey God, but by disobeying his superiors; he must

therefore sacrifice his liberty and his conscience, or subject himself to reprehension and punishment. It appears that a Major Armstrong, lately stationed at Winchester, has held prayer meetings with other soldiers likeminded, and has held forth among them the word of life. Being invited, he addressed the Sunday scholars, and also preached in the Independent Chapel, at Winchester, with very great acceptance. The high church party took offence; the matter was brought before the Colonel, and the Colonel applied to Lord Hill, the commander-in-chief. It is said, that an order was sent from the horse-guards prohibiting the major from preaching any more, and from holding any more religious meetings among his soldiers. This is a stubborn proof that a soldier is not at liberty to serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without incurring the displeasure, and the punishment, of those placed over him. This, unless a man be released from his accountability to God, is something more degrading, dreadful and dangerous than any servitude, or slavery with which I am acquainted. A Colonel Thompson has also been sharply reprehended, for attending, not a conventicle, nor a church, but a public meeting of a different description, at Ashton-under-Line. This I suppose was connected with politics, and though it is admitted that the colonel took no part, yet he cannot escape the lash of reproof. Were we not encompassed with facts, one could scarcely be persuaded that man, a rational being, would ever sell his birthright, his liberty, and conscience, as well as his limbs and his life, for all the honors and treasures that any government under heaven could offer him.

On the morning of Christmas day (so called), Dec. 25th, we held as usual, a prayer meeting in our vestry room, to supplicate God for universal and lasting peace. The attendance was not equal to that of the previous year. But countenanced or not, I hope that I shall be enabled untiringly to persevere as long as life shall last.

Perhaps you are not aware that our government manufacture their gunpowder at Waltham Abbey, and that a considerable part of the town is government property, and of course many of the inhabitants are employed in the powder mill, and numbers more in a gun manufactory in the vicinity. I am thus placed on very tender ground. Notwithstanding, I avow my principles openly and firmly, as matter of duty, though I deem it expedient to exercise prudence and caution. Our clergyman is a decided advocate for the use of the sword, and thinks we ought now to employ it to humble the emperor of China.

Receipts before the late Anniversary.

<i>Winthrop, Me.</i> , Rev. David Thurston, \$2 00	<i>Philadelphia</i> , S. P. Morris,..... 2 00
Friends,..... 2 00	Catharine Morris,..... 2 00
<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i> , B. Cheever,.... 3 00	Young Man, T. S.,..... 15 00
<i>Exeter, N. H.</i> , John Houston,..... 2 00	Society of Inquiry,..... 5 00
<i>Germanstown, Penn.</i> , Advocates,.... 13 00	Henry Roads,..... 20 00
Mrs. Miker,..... 2 00	Sundry persons, for Advocates, 4 00
S. B. Morris,..... 5 00	<i>Haverhill</i> , A Friend,..... 2 00
<i>Oxford, Me.</i> ,..... 3 00	<i>New York</i> , George Shipman,..... 3 00
<i>Windham, Me.</i> ,..... 3 78	<i>Wilmington, Del.</i> , Joseph Lyman,... 1 00
<i>Dover, N. H.</i> , to con. Rev. Mr. Young	<i>Middlebush, N. J.</i> , Jacob I. Schultz, 5 00
L. M. 20 00	\$114 78

From June 1 to July 15.

<i>E. Medway</i> ,..... \$10 00	<i>Bedford</i> ,..... 17 50
<i>Natick</i> ,..... 3 50	\$145 78